The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,674.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 48 / For Six Months ...Rs. 24} In India. Foreign.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 48
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Re. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PAYNAH, 1,780 Tons, 260 H.P., Commander A. A. Hayward, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th September 1873, at 4 P.M.

September 1873.		September 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Tuticorin	26
" Ratnagherry	19	" Colombo	29
" Vingorla	19	" Galle	29
" Goa	20		Oct-ber.
" Carwar	20	" Negapatam	1
" Mangalore	21	" Madras	3
" Cannanore	22	" Coconada	5
" Calicut	23	" Bimlipatam	6
" Beypore	23	" Gopalpore	7
" Cochin	24	" False Point	8
" Alleppy	24	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neighberry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

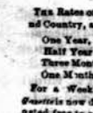
The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

Sept. 1873.		Sept. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH	1
" Kurrachee	14	" Fao	1
" Guadur	15	" Koweit	1
" Muscat	17	" Bushire	3
" Bunder Abbas	19	" Linga	8
" Linga	21	" Bunder Abbas	10
" Bahrein	23	" Muscat	12
" Bushire	25	" Guadur	14
" Fao	26	" Kurrachee	17
" Mahomerah	28	Arrive BOMBAY	20
Arrive BUSREH	30		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, assist in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 688 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Corvos, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Maxwell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	3 8 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

SYED COOTBOODIN, at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Modows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RAILING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Malheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their House.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 12th September, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,742 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy barrage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 8th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,082 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 5th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n	to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n	to Bombay
Oct. 2	"	to Bombay	Nov. 6	"	to Calcutta
" 9	"	to Calcutta	" 13	"	to Bombay
" 16	"	to Bombay	" 20	"	to Calcutta
" 23	"	to Calcutta	" 27	"	to Bombay
			Dec. 4	"	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, in Apollo Street, No. 12.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloth, made-pollums, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, shirts, bales of woollen cloth, &c.

Also, sundries consisting of an invoice of carriage whips, glass ware, containing sodawater glasses, beer mugs, salt cellers, finger cups, quarts, pints, and half-pints, decanters, cruet bottles, sugar pots, plated tea sets, oil paintings, coasted soaps, dinner services, dessert and tea spoons, rolls of wall paper, chest of drawers, writing table, conversation couches, cane and without arm chairs, carved sideboard, circular tables, painted baba cots and cradles.

Also few boxes of quarts and pints sparkling hock, moselle champagne, claret, sherry, beer, &c.

Also gold articles consisting of bracelet set with pearls, brooches, pencil holding pens, tooth-picks, pencil case.

On account and at the risk of the underwriters—

H A & Co.—B below—in diamond 43, 44, 49, 52, 54, 55,—6 bales of damaged Glazed-Backing Papers.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1873.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Illustrated London News, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Saturday Review says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each column. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Literary Gazette says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The British Quarterly Review says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simple and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Bookseller says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's home hall without fear of consequence, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, noveletter, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either mertics or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

and to see that their name is upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with powers of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE.
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to	£50
" Ear-rings	" £ 1 10 to	£10
" Lockets	" £ 1 0 to	£20
" Suites	" £10 10 to	£50
Chains ..... Per Ounce	" £6 6	

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
" Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
" Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
" Rings	from £ 5 to £500
" Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BRLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

33 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £172 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £280 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
47 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £930 to £1,040.
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 45 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms. Loans on Personal Security, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

WANTED, several GOOD SURVEYORS for the FULAILI DIVISION, HYDRABAD, SIND. Pay Rs. 80 per mensem and Rs 25 Travelling Allowance for well-conducted and competent men. The employment will be temporary for probably two years with a prospect of permanency for approved men. Candidates will be required to present themselves at Poona if necessary for previous examination. No one need apply who cannot level and plot accurately and quickly. Applications accompanied by testimonials to be sent to the Undersigned.

J. E. WHITING, Jr.,
7, Conductors' Line, Poona, 4th September 1873.

J. C. POTTINGER,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Fulaili Division.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 13TH INSTANT, at noon, for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

I. To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but eligible for re-election.
III. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 6TH to the 13TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 2nd September 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of PURE, CLEAN TALLOW, as the Company may require, during SIX MONTHS, commencing from 1ST OCTOBER next (estimated at 20 Tons).

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per Cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 17th September, instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample must accompany each Tender. No Notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security in cash or Government Paper amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 5th September 1873.

FOR SALE.—MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE, 1st quality ..... Rs. 40 per doz. quarts.
CHANOINE FRERES' DRY CHAMPAGNE ..... Rs. 36 per doz. quarts.
MARTELL'S BRANDY ..... Rs. 20 do.
HENNESSY'S Do. ..... Rs. 20 do.
BASS' BEER (Edmonds') ..... Rs. 5-12 do.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

31, Apollo Street.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
8d 1d by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

FURTHER ARRIVALS OF BRANDIES FROM THE COMPANY'S COGNAC AGENCY.

THE CELEBRATED HEART LABELLED BRAND.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 30 0

OLD PALE COGNAC.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0

PALE COGNAC

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen	Rs. 18 0	Rs. 21 0

These fine Spirits have been known for the past forty years as the best value in this market.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BORDEAUX WINES,
JUST RECEIVED BY SUEZ CANAL.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE BORDEAUX, a good Cup Wine; Quarts per dozen	9 8	10 0
PETIT MEDOC, sound, well-flavoured Breakfast Wine; Quarts per dozen	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, superior Breakfast; Quarts per dozen	14 0	16 0
SAINT JULIEN, an excellent Dinner Wine; Quarts per dozen	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX, the finest Claret imported [*quarts expected*] Pints	16 0	18 0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, Vintage 1861, light and delicate; Quarts per dozen	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, VINTAGE 1861, light and delicate; Quarts per dozen	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, VINTAGE 1858, very superior; Quarts per dozen	30 0	34 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS, Vintage 1861, sound light; per dozen	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS " 1858, fuller bouquet body; per dozen	21 8	24 0
POMARD (Red); per dozen	18 0	20 0

TREACHER. & Co. (Limited).

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO GOLF CLUBS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (Limited) have the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of large supplies of GOLF KIT, from the celebrated maker "TOM. MORRIS," of St. Andrew's, Scotland, a name so well-known amongst Golf Players as to render commendation unnecessary.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Play Clubs ..... each	2 12
Long, Middle, and Short Spoons .... "	3 0
Putters ..... "	2 12
Cleek and Irons ..... "	4 0
Balls ..... per doz.	9 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except cut nails, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces sound sleep, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while members and men eated its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, he the had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NOTICES.

A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL of a LINE REGIMENT, just gone Home from India, is anxious to EXCHANGE into a REGIMENT in India.—Apply to "EXCHANGE," care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 80 Tons of best COALS for the Portuguese Steam Corvette "D. JOAO," now riding at anchor at Goa. The Tenderer will have to deliver the Coals on board the said Corvette at Goa at his own expenses and risk. For further particulars apply at the Vice-Consulate.

S. A. DE CARVALHO,
Vice-Consul.

Sassoon's Buildings, 1st September 1873.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in Bombay, and our late and present Representatives here, Messrs. T. WILSON and ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, are respectively JOINING the ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, EWART, and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and Co., of Bombay.

All sums owing by or to us will be paid or received by Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s Office, signing on behalf of our Firm in Liquidation.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope Old Coir and Bamboo, Booms, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, Teak Rafters, Iron Tanks, Coal Dust, &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B CAREW, Lieut. late I.N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st September 1873.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September, 1873, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1873.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to the 10TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Bombay, 3rd September 1873. Secretaries.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

AT the 39TH ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of the PROPRIETORS held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of May 1873, the Board of Directors reported that the estimated *Surplus Funds* beyond the sum of £729,852 11s. 7d. (the total calculated Reserve Funds set apart to meet all present and future liabilities) amounted to £237,153 12s. 7d. as against £222,808 3s., the corresponding figures for the previous year.

It was decided to allow the Holders of *all Participating Policies six years in force* A CASH BONUS applicable to a REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT. in the year's Premium, from 14th May 1873 to 13th May 1874, thus reducing their Premium for the year to ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL RATE STIPULATED IN THE POLICY. The present will be the *tenth year continuously*, in which the Reduction will have amounted to FIFTY PER CENT.

A Dividend to the Proprietors was declared of £1 18s. per Share, payable on the 30th June 1873, in addition to the 10s. per share for Interest due on the 31st December next.

No Society, Mutual or Proprietory, with Rates of Premium so low as those of the "Universal" and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than the above to its Assured.

To the successful operations of the Society, the steady progress made during its long experience of more than one-third of a century abundantly testifies.

A LIBERAL COMMISSION is allowed to Professional men and others upon their introduction of New business.

Persons properly qualified desirous of appointments as Agents to this Society in the Mofussil are invited to apply to the Undersigned.

Prospectuses, Rates, Forms of Proposal and every facility and information for effecting Assurances will be given on application to the Agents.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Bombay Branch.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 176 of 1873.

NARSINGJEE HARIDAS, Hindoo, Merchant and Banker, residing in Nagpatty Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

RAMJEE, also Hindoo Merchant and Banker, residing at Bhowanipore, in Kalyany, and JUMNADASS RAPPOOJEE, also Hindoo Merchant and Banker, residing in Nagpatty Street, aforesaid, carrying on business in partnership together under the Name and Firm of NARRONJEE HURRIDASS, in a House in the Nagpatty Street, aforesaid ..... Plaintiffs.

VERSUS.

CULLIANDASS NARROTUMDASS, Hindoo, residing on the Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort Bombay, and Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the late Lukhmidass Hurrydhoy, deceased ..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 29th day of July last in the above Suit) will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant, as Executor as aforesaid:—

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On SATURDAY, the 6th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 1.—All that piece of land or ground, together with a range of buildings, consisting of four compartments, godowns, or warehouses, situate at Lower Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and eighty-nine square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, and is bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east by the public road leading to the Lighthouse, on or towards the west by the bungalow of Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on or towards the north by a passage and the range of godowns of the said Lukhmidass Hurrydhoy, and on or towards the south by the garden of Mr. Hobb, and which said property was formerly in the occupancy of Nathoobhoy Doulutram, Bhoychund Jawsir, and Gopall Myrall, and at present unoccupied.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On the same day, at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2.—All that piece of land or ground, together with a range of buildings, consisting of four compartments, godowns or warehouses, situate at Lower Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eleven square yards and one-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, and is bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east by the said public road leading to the Lighthouse, on or towards the west by the said bungalow of Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on or towards the north by the range of warehouses belonging to Merwanjee Framjee Panday, and on or towards the south by a passage belonging to the said Lukhmidass Hurrydhoy and the range of godowns of the said Lukhmidass Hurrydhoy which is herein before firstly mentioned, and which said messuages and warehouses were formerly in the occupation of Vaneehund Jayta, Bapoo boy Veram, and Rutteegur Bowfutgur, and at present unoccupied.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On MONDAY, the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 3.—All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house situate on the Fazeed ree ground belonging to Madhowset Shewshunker, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Dorna Gopal's Court, in Shaik Memon Street, in the sub-district of Bhoodeshwur, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 270, and which said premises contain by admeasurement ten feet in breadth, and in length fifty-seven feet, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east by public road, on or towards the west by the house of Ramchee Purshotumdass Sewlall, and on or towards the north by the house of Purshotumdass Sewlall, and on or towards the south by the house of Bhandass Kevuldass, and formerly and at present in the occupation of Kesrund Ladoobhoy, Kurrimbhoy Vullubjee, Roopchund Nemchund, and others.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On TUESDAY, the 9th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 4.—All that piece of ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at New Town, in Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, or Khara Talao, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2870, 2870, and 2871, and standing on the name of the late Tijoorbace, wife of Lukhmidass Hurrydhoy, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 78, and containing by admeasurement four hundred square yards, be the same

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

There has been no alterations in the rates of Exchange on London for the close of the mail.

Government Securities remain unaltered, there being very little inquiry.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10⅞d. to 1s/16d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight 1s. 10 9/16
Credit do. 1s. 10
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10⅞d. to 1s/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10 5/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 5/16.
Do demand 100⅛

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅝
Do. demand 99 15/16

On China Home Bills, 60 days' sight, 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ..... 110¾ to 111
Four & half per cent. ..... 106 5/8 to ¾
Four per cent. 101½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) 108
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1886-87 ..... 105½
15 years' Debenture Loan 104½
10 years' do. do. 103
6 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate 113
Do. Market Rate 113
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay:—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do.; to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit 5½ to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 6½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ..... Rs. 10-9-0
Carolus 220
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Francs Pieces 221½
Bar Silver ..... 104½ to 107½
Gold Leaf 16-12
Fine Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ..... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Nothing doing; rates unchanged.

London { Cotton, Casts, Seeds } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron ships Cotton £2 5s. 0d. nominal; Wooden Ships £2 0s. 0d. nominal; Myrabollams £1 15s. 0d. nominal; Coir bills £0 15s. 0d. nominal.
Seeds ..... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre { Cotton, Coffee } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 10s.
Havre Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal { Wheat £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.; Seeds £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.; Cotton £2 7s. 6d.
China { Steamer Cotton Rs. 20 per ton; Opium Rs. 25 to 30 per chest; Sailing Ships Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ... Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Inquiries for Spinning and Bank of Bombay 2nd Issue continue at quoted rates. Colaba shares firm. A lot of Bank of Bombay 1st Issue were sold at Rs. 50½ Premium.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value Wh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
32,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	12½ p.ct	Do of Bombay New	755 xd
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	202½ xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	275
40,000	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	2½ p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	123
10,000	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9/16	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 237
.....	£20	10 9/16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares 126
.....	£20	13 10/16	do.	Ditto .....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1,125
.....	£15	10 5/16	d.	Do. New Shares .....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,475
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	84
750	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land	800
1,000	1, 0	all	15p.c.	Port-Canning Land Company, Limited	395

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,495
50	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,740
300	2,000	all		Bhowanggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,230
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,810
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,275
720	1,000	all	...	Jeewaj Bullo Mills	1,165
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,845
900	1,000	a	50 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,280
800	2,500	all	150p.c.	Oriental	3,375
600	2,500	400	216p.c.	Royal	2,250
500	1,000	1 all	...	Sconderdas Spinning	1,350

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	775
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,900
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,150
300	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,200
300	1,000	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.....	4,500
250	2,000	all	200p.c.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	200 *	Fort Press Co.....	5,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,100
300	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,100
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	700
200	400	350	425 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	670
120	2,500	all	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press....	1,900
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	600
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
125	1,50	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,150
100	850	all	8 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	..	...	...	Volkart, United Press Co.	935

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,265
1,000	50	11	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Nurrachee Ld.	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	4½ p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'g's Co....	25
2,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	425
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.	
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market closed quiet without change in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

500	pieces	Grey Shirtings (f.)	40 in. 30 yds. 8¼ lbs.	Rs.	6 0 0
2,250	,,	,,	40 in. 30 yds. 8¼ lbs.	,,	5 11 0
1,000	,,	,,	40 in. 30 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4 12 0
750	,,	,,	40 in. 30 yds. 6 lbs.	,,	4 2 6
500	,,	,,	45 in. 30 yds. 6 lbs.	,,	4 3 0
950	,,	Madapollams	32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs.	,,	2 2 6
1,500	pairs	W. Dhoties	44 in. 10 yds.	,,	2 1 0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegrams of the 4th instant report the Liverpool market steady, with Surats unchanged. There is no quotable alteration in values. Sales are given at 14,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats. The receipts of the day amount to no less than 13,000 bales. The American cotton crop is estimated at 3,800,000 bales, should the remainder of the season continue favourable. The Manchester market continues quiet, with little inquiry. Our cotton market here remains quiet but steady, and prices show little or no change. There are no buyers besides local mills, consequently there is very little doing. The following purchase is reported to have been made by a local mill:

25 candies Dholleras ..... at Rs. 192 per candy.

YARNS.

The market generally is dull, and nothing is doing at current figures.

METALS.

The market continues steady, and prices show no change. The following sales have taken place yesterday:—

20 cwt. Yellow Metal Sheathing ..... at Rs. 50½ per cwt.
20 ,, Copper Sheathing ..... at Rs. 60 ,,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Burmah (s) ..... Sir J. Lawrence (s).	Saunders ..... Baldwin	Bussorah, August 19. Calcutta, August 1.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Goloconda (s)	Shallard	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Sir John Lawrence, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta. Ship Glenroy, to Calcutta via Madras.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona, s, 10 bales packing papers, Merwanjee Nasserwanjee Modey & Co; 3 cases sherry, 1 case portwine, 1 case claret, 1 case burgundy, 1 case hock, 1 cas champagne and ginger wine, 1 cases champagne and orange bitters, 1 case brandy, and 1 case liqueurs, W Watson & Co; 3 cases sherry, 3 cases claret, 1 case champagne, and 1 case brandy, Colonel Holland.

FROM LONDON.

Caradoc, s, 13 cases medicine, Dhurumsey Mooljee; 3 cases table salt, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthookey; 1 case glassware, Ebram Peermahomed; 2 packages hardware, Aldridge, Salmon & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora, s, 1 case mineral water, A C Gumpert; 1 case medicine, Hormusjee Rastomjee & Co; 80 cases beads, Bomanjee Jerjeebhoy Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir Charles Napier, 30 bales gunnies, 12 bales ropes, and 70 bundles coir yarn, Nuthoo Soondersee.

Flora, s, 45 bales wool, Munsookran Cooberdass; 193 bags linseed, Gokuldass Cullianjee; 20 bales cotton, Nuppoo Nensey.

Khedive, s, 75 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 35 bales wool Currimbhoy Ebram; 40 bales wool, Rehamoobhoy Hobibhoy; 125 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co; 210 bales cotton, Gokuldass Damoder; 225 bales cotton, Ruttonsey Poonsey & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Goloconda, s, 1,169 pieces E teeth, Hassubhoy Thavur & Co; 24 bundles E teeth, Capoorchund Canjee.

Khedive, s, 19 bales hides, Nanseybhoy Gangjee & Co; 4,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 45 cases fishmaws, Goolambhoy Suchoo; 66 bundles horns and 26 cases bloodstone, Hassum Noor Mahomed; 117 bundles horns, Ludhabhoy Khakey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Flora, s, 267 packages coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda, s, 1 case peacock feathers, Lukhmidass Vundrawandass & Co; 2 cases wax, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 2,779 pieces randalwood, S NTalutee; 15 bales twist, Merwanjee Manockjee & Co; 175½ chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 29 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 15 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 20 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sunda, s, 20 chests opium, Goolraz Shinganey; 75 chests opium, E J Abram; 40 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co; 15 chests opium, B and A Hormusjee & Co; 7 chests opium, Roegnathjee Jugnath; 9 chest opium, Hajaremul Nursingdass; 15 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER. 4.

Fraser, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Smyth, Captain, 31st (Bengal) Regiment, on duty, from England
Roome, Lieutenant-Colonel, 5th Regiment N. L. I., on duty from England.
Ashburner, Colonel, 1st Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Robertson, Captain, 106th L. I., on leave, from Allahabad.
Lawrence, Surgeon-Major, Medical Department, on sick leave, from Broach.
Slaton, Major, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, on leave.
Austen, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on private affairs, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Yates, Captain, 7th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Sladen, Quarter Master, 3rd Depôt Brigade, on duty, to England.
Layard, Lieutenant, 37th (Bengal) Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Ley, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 4th Hussars, on medical certificate, to England.
Anderson, Lieutenant, 63rd Regiment, on leave, to England.
Robertson, Captain, 106th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Stanton, Major, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, on leave, to England.
Austen, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, September 2.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence from his station:—

Mr D F Carmichael, Secy to Govt, Revenue Department, for three months, on medical certificate in extension of the furlough granted to him in the Gazette of the 18th March 1873.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

The Hon H S Cunningham, M A, Advocate-General, Madras, privilege leave from 20th Oct to 29th Nov 1873, inclusive.

Capt T K Guthrie, Supt of Police, Madura, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

Capt W H St A Wilton, Acting Supt of Police, Vizagapatam, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

The Rt Hon the Gov in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lt Dempster Heming, Asst Supt of Police, Kistna District, to act as Supt of Police, Vizagatam, during the absence of Major Fraser on leave, or until further orders. This cancels his appointment to the Ganjam District notified in the *Gazette* of the 19th August.

Mr George Currie, M D, Deputy Coroner of Madras, to act as Coroner during the absence of Mr Stanbrough on privilege leave or until further orders.

The Honourable Sir Walter Morgan Kt, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, returned to Madras and resumed his office on the forenoon of the 23rd August 1873.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Surg Major G B dic, M B, Supt Govt Central Museum, Madras, is granted privilege leave for thirty days.

Surgeon Lewis Charles Nanney, Acting Surg 2nd District, Presidency, to officiate as Supt of the Lunatic Asylum, Madras, without prejudice to his other duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Murray, on privilege leave, on until further orders

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Depy Asst Cmmsy T Smither, Sub-Engr of the 1st grade, to be Asst Engr of the 1st grade in anticipation of his being gazetted as Honorary Ensign.

Mr R E Norfor, Ex Engr, 4th grade, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, vice Capt W Coningham, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr H Lyon, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, vice Mr K F Nerdiman, promoted.

Mr J W Martin, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, vice Cs, t and Depy Cmmsy H Bailey, promoted.

Mr G J Turner, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, vice, Mr G R Leggatt, promoted.

Mr J D Grant, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, vice Mr R J Cowry, p omoted.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undern entioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Surg-Major T G Howell, in medical charge, 17th Regt N I, on furlough, on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Maj Rowland Farrer, of the S C, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Chicacole, from the 15th Oct 1873.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 12	... 3-30 P.M.	... 4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 6	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 10	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Australian	,, 20	... 4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 8	... 4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 5	... 3-30 P.M.	... 4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 26	... 3-30 P.M.	... 4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Revised Rate-per ½ oz. Annas
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Ottoman Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

		A.M.			P.M.
Friday	Sept. 5		Monday	Nov.	3
,,	,, 12		,,	,,	10
,,	,, 19		,,	,,	17
	P.M.				
Monday	Sept. 29		,,	Dec.	1
,,	Oct. 6		,,	,,	8
,,	,, 13		,,	,,	15
,,	,, 20		,,	,,	22
,,	,, 27		,,	,,	29

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	,,	24 0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	,,	14 0 0
One Month	*ditto*	,,	5 0 0
One Week	*ditto*	,,	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s, or Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BREWER—September 1st, at Agra, the wife of Mr. William J. Brewer, Supervisor, attached to the Jeypore Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, of a son.

INGLIS—August 31st, at Shahjehanpore, the wife of Captain Inglis, 45th Regiment (Rattray's Sikhs), of a son.

DEATH.

CALTHROP—September 1st, at Patiala, the infant son of C. W. Calthrop, Esq., M. D., Sanitary Commissioner.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for references in the Intelligences Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873.

With all respect for the wisdom of our legislators we would express the hope that ere this they have determined to modify the Hon. Mr. Rogers' Salt Bill. By this time they must have learned, if not from their own reflections, at least by public criticisms and from memorials, that the Bill in its present shape is most objectionable. Pass it, and an ancient industry is thrown into the hands of a Government official whose zeal may plunge thousands of honest plodding salt manufacturers into ruin; a feeling of unmitigated bitterness will be directed against Government; the revenue which it is hoped to increase by the Bill will be diminished; and in the end the Bill will have to be amended by one of those retrospective Acts which Government now-a-days has found to be such a convenient corrective of past official blunders. It is not an idle assertion that the feeling of the whole large community concerned in salt manufacture in this Presidency is one of alarm at the sweeping provisions of the Bill. We know, by conversations and by letters we have had from private persons, that the measure is already hated by that community. Our legislators will show their wisdom by abstaining from taking steps to transfer that hatred from the Bill to the Government, and it is unnecessary here even to hint that within reasonable limits the policy of Government should be to conciliate rather than aggravate the affections of its subjects, native or European. These poor salt manufacturers are not alarmed without reason. They see by the Bill now hanging ominously above them, that their persons and property and means of livelihood will be at the mercy of an autocrat called the Salt Revenue Commissioner. We sincerely trust that the hon. gentleman who has charge of the Bill will modify it of his own accord; he will have no credit if he is compelled to do so, and every defeat of a member of the Executive Government recoils upon the head of Government itself.

Passing over the general powers given to sub-ordinate officers in the Salt Revenue Department to do almost what they will with the persons of salt manufacturers and "salt suspected to be contraband"—powers which are to be in no way controlled by warrant or magistrate's order, each officer having apparently to be unto himself his own bailiff and magistrate—our attention is arrested by the second part of the Bill relating to the manufacture, storage, and removal of salt. Section XV. informs us that an excise duty at the rate of Rs. 1-13 per maund of forty seers shall be levied on all salt removed from salt works in the Presidency of Bombay, and that a duty at the same rate shall be levied on all salt imported by land or sea from any place whether within or without British India into any part of the Presidency of Bombay. We have already alluded to the elaborateness of the permit system, which, if it is to be properly worked, will require an enormous staff, whereas if preventive officers could be got to do their duty properly in looking after illegal salt pans, there would be very little necessity for hampering with difficulties duty-paid salt in its progress through the country. The chief use of the permit system is, we suppose, to prevent smuggled salt from being added to what we may call "legal salt" during the transit of the latter from one place to another; and if we are right, then we may be astonished at the framers of the Bill seeking by a subsequent section to permit salt manufactured in Government works to move through the land without restrictions, apparently, as to permit or anything else: an admirable way for tempting Government officials to forget themselves, for surely they are as liable to do wrong for the sake of gain as other people are. But another objection strikes us with regard to this Section XV. Are the Government gentlemen quite sure that Rs. 1-13-0 is not too large a sum to levy to be consistent with a flourishing salt trade? When salt is exported from this Presidency to Calcutta, for instance, it is conveyed in a kind of ship which does not, as a rule, carry more than thirty or forty thousand maunds. Yet the duty to be paid upon such a shipload would amount to from sixty to eighty thousand rupees. Add to this risk, freight, and incidental charges, and it may well be doubted whether Bombay merchants would export at such a cost; and if merchants will not do so, what are we to expect but a serious paralysis of the Presidency salt trade? Turning to Section XX. we find it laid down to be the duty of every proprietor of a salt work, on or before the first day of October in every year, to prepare a list of the persons whom he "desires" to employ during the next ensuing twelve months upon his salt work, which list is to be submitted for the approval of the officer in charge of the salt work. It is not easy to see what effect this provision will have except to harrass the salt manufacturer. Saltpan proprietors cultivate these themselves with what assistance they can receive from their neighbours; and on the approach of the rainy season they are obliged to depend upon the labour of whoever they can get. Under these circumstances, it would be difficult indeed for salt pan proprietors to register a list of particular persons whom they "desire" to engage between the months of May and October. The sections in part IV. of the Bill relating to the warehousing of salt evidently apply to a state of matters at present existing only in the fancy of the Revenue Collector or the framer of the Bill. Certain "buildings," &c., are to be licensed for the storage of salt, but it does not seem to have been remembered that at present the poorer classes of salt manufacturers do not and cannot afford to build premises for the storage of salt. They do as their fathers did before them—which with natives is a sacred thing, more sacred, at all events, than the newborn power of a Salt Revenue Collector—that is to say, when they have salt to store they lay it in beds, covering it with hay in such a manner that the rain cannot penetrate to it. This plan has been found sufficient by these classes of salt cultivators, and it is reasonable to suppose that if a fiat goes forth that buildings must be erected for salt storage, then many a salt pan will remain unfarmed which at present in its own little way is assisting to swell the total of the salt revenue. Section XL. relates that power shall be left with the Governor of Bombay in Council to forbid the removal of salt from any salt work between the 15th June and the 15th of September. Now, the months of June, July, and August are the season when salt is conveyed to Calcutta, and if the removal of salt is prohibited in these months, what are proprietors to do who wish to export salt to that place? Section XLII. is a harsh section. All sifted and refuse salt and all salt which may have remained in store at any salt work on which duty has not been paid for a longer period than two years, may, at the discretion of the Collector of Salt Revenue, be put up for sale and disposed of if the price bid is equal to the excise duty leviable thereon; if the price bid be less, then the salt may be destroyed, and the costs forcibly recovered from the proprietor of the salt work. Why this haste? And why should a salt proprietor be liable first to have his means of payment destroyed and then be pursued because he cannot pay unless his property and plant be sold over his head? When the price of salt is very low, and the market flat, it occasionally happens that a salt-pan proprietor prefers to retain his salt for three or four years, since it costs nothing to keep, and it will be ruinous to many a proprietor if the Collector is left possessed of the arbitrary powers of confiscation and destruction to which we have just alluded. The fines which proprietors are liable to in consequence of simple mistakes on the part of their subordinates are extremely severe. Government is doing anything but that which will inspire the confidence of its subjects by reserving to itself, in addition to the arbitrary powers which the Bill contains, power to enact further Acts, or introduce amendments upon the present Act from time to time, or to superimpose upon the stringencies of this Bill those contained in the Bengal Salt Act of 1864.

These are some of the objections to the Bill which those engaged in the manufacture of salt entertain in regard to its provisions, and we trust that we have shown them to be of sufficient importance to obtain the most careful attention by the Legislative Council. Great circumspectness will be required in moving in the direction required by the Hon. Mr. Rogers. There are large vested interests concerned which no Revenue Collector should have power to overturn by a motion of his little finger. The progenitors of most of the salt-pan proprietors and labourers were connected with salt production from a period at least as remote as the cession of Bombay to the British flag. Large tracts of ground for the purposes of salt manufacture have been recovered from the sea, and considerable sums of money expended upon embankments. It is difficult, however, to suppose that a valuator employed by Government, in the event of the Salt Collector resolving to abolish certain works, would take these matters into consideration; and both the hereditary proprietor and labourer would thus have good cause to be discontented with the proceedings of those to whom they ought to look for support and encouragement.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE,

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPAIN.

LOSS OF THE RED CROSS S. S. AGRA.

LONDON, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

Sir Geo. Jessel has been gazetted Master of the Rolls.

France will pay to-morrow the last instalment of the indemnity.

A contract has been concluded for a new Turkish loan of fifteen millions.

The English Roman Catholic pilgrims have arrived at Paraylemonial.

MADRID, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

The Cortes have adopted a proposal tending towards the re-establishment of military discipline, and maintaining death as punishment for mutineers. The Salmeron Cabinet has consequently resigned; Senor Castelar is expected to succeed. England retains possession of the vessels Vittoria and Almanza at Gibraltar. Carlist successes continue in the North.

ROME, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

His Holiness the Pope is again indisposed.

GALLE, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

The Red Cross steamer Agra while at anchor-ago outside the harbour, and in charge of the Government pilot, struck on the rocks and sank almost immediately. The crew and passengers were all saved with the exception of one distressed invalid sailor.

LONDON, 4TH SEPTEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady; Surats quiet but steady; and the London Cotton Market closed steady.

Fair Dhollera 6d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but unchanged.

Exchange on India ..... 1s. 10⅛d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 97½.
4½ do. do. ..... 99.
5½ do. do. .....103¾.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ....£12,062,500. Dec. £437,500.
Bills Discounted ....£20,375,000, Inc. £2,875,000.
Bullion .....£24,062,500.

The sum of £100,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England rate of discount is unaltered.

Arrivals—Granite City and Bride of Lorne.

We hear it reported with some confidence that Mr. Currey, Captain Hanoock, Dr. Hewlett, and a native gentleman (whose name has not transpired) are to be the Government nominees on the Town Council.

Chinese are importing cotton largely to Japan.

Promotion in the Japanese army is in the future to be by merit.

The Universities of Göttingen and Heidelberg have resolved not to admit any female students.

The French have ordered 10,000 tons of Takasima coal for Saigon, and the Pacific Mail Company takes 3,000 tons a month.

The case of *Queen vs. Stanley* has been fixed for hearing on the 1st November, it is thought with closed doors.

The King of Bavaria has approved the election of Dr. Döllinger as president of the Chapter of the Royal Order of Maximilian for Science and Art.

The Yarkand Envoy took his departure from Suen for Bombay on Friday, the 29th August, on board the steamer Orissa, with a suite of nineteen persons.

A Liverpool paper states that we hope is not true, that Mr. Pendlaugh has been engaged to marry Mr. Gladstone's daughter.

proceed to America to deliver a series of lectures on the subject of the Queen of England.

The extension of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company from Shahjehanpore to Furseedpore will be opened for public traffic on the 8th instant. Furseedpore is twelve miles from Bareilly.

Mr. N. B. Dennys of the *China Mail* is the inventor of a flexible copper dam for facilitating the

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

THE sarcastic powers of Mr. Anstey were wonderfully shown in an incident which once occurred in the High Court. He was pleading before a Judge who was and is a strong upholder of the dogma of Infallibility, and in the course of his argument he said something to this effect—"The defendant may have been mistaken, for, *as your Lordship is probably aware*, nobody is infallible but the Pope." Mr. Anstey being a Roman Catholic himself the shaft was peculiarly keen, and perhaps that Judge never wholly forgave Mr. Anstey for the shot.

THE *Indian Statesman's* condition of mind which led him to abandon Sunday publishing is exemplified in the last paragraph which he printed abusive of yourself, the *Times of India*, and "The Bommany Rye." Each of you are "characteristic." You have published a "characteristic paragraph, bespattering him with abuse;" "Bommany Rye" has been characteristic in "contributing a tissue of falsehoods to the literature of the controversy." And the *Times of India's* "characteristic" is cowardice. I suppose that the *Indian Statesman* has also a "characteristic," and I suggest it is that of being, in its present frame of mind, remarkably like Butler's hero, who was

> "More peevish, cross, and splenetic
> Than dog distract or monkey sick."

THE football season is now drawing to a close, and perhaps I might ask the question on behalf of the public, do the Football Club players intend to have sports this year? The Gymkhana of last year was a very successful affair indeed, and I suppose it would be so this year also. For my part I hope there will be sports, for Bombay is becoming so dull that one cannot help envying Poona for having a Calico Ball, the prospects of a lively discussion in the Legislative Council, and the Races. By the way, that was an amusing game which the foot-ballers played last Monday night, wading up to the knees among slush, and bespattering each other in a way that was much to the detriment of the new Rugby jerseys, in which the players were then arrayed for the first time. The Griffins against Non-Griffins match on Thursday was a lively piece of work all through. The Griffs, considering they were outnumbered, made really a splendid fight of it. But all the players did nobly, and they have my salaams. Their venous blood did not seem to be a bit in their way; their cheeks after the game were flushed with the flush of health; and how these wonderful circumstances came about I leave for the consideration of the deeply learned "Bommany Rye."

DURING the heavy rains last week, a member of a family at Mazagon heard in the compound a peculiar noise, which experience at once told him was caused by a snake and a frog having a "difference" on the point whether the snake had any right to swallow Monsieur Craupaud. The frog's cries were getting louder and louder, as apparently his hind legs were gliding down into the snake's cavernous depths, and partly from sympathy for the unfortunate frog, who probably had been caught because he "would a wooing go" in such inclement weather, and partly from a hatred to snakes in general, the listener alarmed the household, the result of which was that a sepoy armed with an enormous bludgeon volunteered to go to the rescue. It was a sweet sight to see that sepoy stalking carefully among the grass in the direction where the "squacking" seemed to come from, and the whole of the members of the family watching him from the balcony in a state of intense excitement. At each pause he took in his tragic strides, a chorus of voices cried, "Do you see it?" At last he said he did, and drawing himself backward he raised the bludgeon in the air, and brought it down with a mighty crash upon some object in the grass. "Is it killed?" cried the chorus. "It is," replied he, and amid burning curiosity he bent down and held up by the slimy tail—a mouse! Dead—dead as any doornail! Such a gallant feat has not been performed in Mazagon since the Mogul Emperors sent their slaves there to obtain mangoes for the sumptuous tables in the Palaces of Delhi. The bludgeon with which the fatal blow was struck is to be mounted in gold, and the deeds of the brave sepoy are to be set in immortal verse, and substituted by nautch dancers for the epics about the insignificant triumphs of Sivajee.

THE burial of a person in Bombay is generally attended with such horrible circumstances that the thought of it must add an additional pang to death. The natives are clamouring because of the want of decent burial accommodation, and it is alleged that the graveyard near Worlee adjoining the main road is in such a crowded state that the effluvium arising from the graves in the hot season, when the sun cracks the earth down to the uncoffined bodies, is dangerously offensive. But Europeans are little better off in their burial place at Sewree, a portion of which seems always to be under water. In the monsoon, however the condition of this place is simply horrible, from want of proper drainage. I have heard of some shocking and painful scenes there. Let any of my readers question one or other of the clergymen who from time to time perform the last offices in Sewree, and he will be told strange and melancholy stories. I have seldom heard of a more painful affair than that which took place—I will not say how many Sundays ago—at a graveside there. The body of a lady was carried to the cemetery, but what was the horror of the company to see the grave filled with water! They put the coffin into the grave thinking it would *sink*, but it did not; it floated on a level with the surrounding earth! A coolie was employed to sit upon it in the hopes that that would sink it, but it simply tilted up on one end and threw the coolie off. Large stones were then thrown upon it, but these rolled off as the coffin moved. Earth was next used, and after a great deal of trouble the mourners succeeded in sinking the coffin by dint of earth and stones. Imagine the feelings of the husband and relations during these proceedings! Surely the Christians in Bombay might secure a place for the burial of their dead where decency would not be perpetually violated. I am sorry to allude to this subject at all, because it is so shocking, but I hope that calling attention to the matter will induce the Municipal Commissioner to do what he can to provide a remedy.

THOSE who dwell snugly in bungalows may well afford to take an interest in those individuals whose lots are cast in hotels. For this reason, I mention the fact that I believe a tremendous insurrection took place last Sunday evening in a well-known hotel in the Fort. On week-day nights the residents are permitted to take their dinner by the light of one or two sunlights, which however are entirely extinguished an hour after the commencement of the meal. As the billiard room is open on these nights nobody cares much whether the sunlights are extinguished or not; but it is quite another matter on Sunday nights when the billiard room is not lighted, and the coffee and reading room is so dimly illumined that reading in it is a task which only a few eagle-eyed gentlemen can ever hope to accomplish. Therefore people like to sit at the dinner table an hour or two longer on Sunday evenings. Now last Sunday night was very wet, so that nobody could stir out of doors, and everybody at the table was engrossed in the pleasures of conversation when out went the sunlights, and some boys came solemnly into the gigantic hall, laid a few melancholy lights upon the table, and solemnly stalked out again. The company were surprised; their feelings were saddened by the gloom; and they resolved to get an hour more of the sunlights if possible, for you know how awful it is to converse in semi darkness with people whose faces appear to be a pale disc hanging somewhere or other without any body attached to it. So they rattled on the table, shouted, and altogether made a considerable row, sufficient to attract the manager's attention. He strode into the room, and instantly everybody became quiet. He walked round the table like a Roman Emperor. At last somebody ventured to ask for a little more of the sunlights. "Certainly not," was the reply. Somebody else at the other end of the table ventured upon the same remark, and received the same reply. Yet another individual, regardless of the grandeur of the managerial glances, ventured to expostulate, but from that hour he was compelled to pay the ordinary tariff rates for meals, and he collapsed, and withdrew himself from the companionship of his fellowmen to that of beasts of the forest. Next morning all the hotel residents received notice that their rents were raised. Great was the tribulation in the great hotel; great the display of British indignation; great the declarations of independence. And the result was that a number of the oppressed Israelites resolved thenceforth to leave Egypt and are now scattered hither and thither in Bombay, but not in the hotel which was the scene of the mighty insurrection.

ONE of the bold cricketers who went from Bombay to Poona last week tarried in a hotel for a night, and he had then such experiences that next morning he struck off from his burning brain the following lines about "that confounded watchman:"—

> I lay upon my downy couch
> Awake all yester night—
> A flood of thoughts came over me,
> —O Lord, how they did bite!!——
> And buzzing mem'ries flitted round
> And flopped against the ceiling,
> And all the imps of darkness, perched
> Upon my bed, were squealing.
>
> I said, "What make ye hungry now,
> Ye ugly, wimpering sinners?
> Fine fashion, sooth! to gang to bed
> Before ye'd had your dinners!
> The answer came so short and sharp
> Upon my magnum toe,
> I did'nt swear, but really could
> Not help exclaiming—Oh!
>
> My cry of anguish instantly
> Was echoed from outside!
> "Dear me," I thought, "such impudence
> I really can't abide!"
> Another nip,—again I could
> Not help exclaiming—Oh!
> Fire! farinacious furies! fiends!
> That horrible echo!
>
> I thought I'd catch my funny friend,
> And quickly let him know,
> How he, in quite another key,
> Might learn to sing out Oh!
> So up I jumped and stealthily
> I seized my trusty boot,
> Prepared to smite, if not to slay,
> The mocking bird; the brute!
>
> I feigned my former anguish in
> A voice brimful of woe
> Again the mocking stranger
> Derisively cried—Oh!
> Then flew my boot like thunderbolt
> Straight to the rascal's eye
> "Dewani sahib! Kum—fik'tna,"
> Said Rambax, Ramosee.
>
> He thought I was a brother pal,
> And when he heard me shout
> He argued that, by rule of thumb,
> It was his turn to spout—
> I was appeased, but sad withal,
> And he was bruised and sore,
> So he returned to his dark watch
> And I—to my *betes noirs*.

"Puddock pies" are very good things in their way, I have been told, and we have the assurance of Bon Gaultier that the liking for them is not confined entirely to our French friends, for we remember he finishes the first part of his description of the Queen's visit to France thus—

> The Queen she gaed until her bed,
> And Prince Albert likewise;
> And the last word that gay ladye said
> Was—"O, thae puddock pies!"

But even the ballad-singer's assurance of the suitability of the *crapaud* to royal taste which might have been expected to result in the establishment of frog-feeding establishments all over beef-eating England, failed to excite a *furore* for the delicacy, and Frenchmen have in the popular belief continued to monopolise the consumption of frogs. But now we have competitors, and where think you, but in our own Land of the Sun? I certainly was surprised to learn from a correspondent's letter in a Madras paper that there were frog-eaters amongst us, but though such is the case, I hope your readers will not run away with the idea that all Hindoos, any more than all Frenchmen, are puddock-pie *gourmets*. The eating of frog is confined to certain provincial districts even in France; a *garçon* in a Paris restaurant would certainly stare if asked to bring a dish of stewed frogs; and so in India we have only certain classes who have a predilection for that kind of food. Here, alas, the æsthetic frog-eater is termed a pariah, and in that respect is less lucky than the Alsatians who delight in those tender morsels. The neighbourhood of the Esplanade and the paddy fields at Dadur would supply the Bombayites with many a fat frog were they only to acquire a taste for our croaking friends, but this risk of being pronounced pariahs will probably deter them from trying the flavour of the dish. Our Bombay frogs may therefore congratulate themselves and croak as lustily as they like; but let them not a wooing go towards the Madura or Tinnevelly districts, or they may find out when too late that they have got out of clover and literally into the fire. It is in those districts that frog-eaters are chiefly to be found in India, though two other classes called Valeins and Poleians are also fond of the delicacy. Several kinds of frogs are eaten by those people, the green water-frog, the ordinary croaking water frog, and even the spangled frog, but the most esteemed of all are the sand frogs, which are described as having small compact bodies of a mushroom colour and which remain concealed in hillocks of sand, venturing out only after very heavy showers. Our dark coloured eaters of frogs take not the trouble to breed delicate kinds in clean ponds as the French do, but catch the raw material; and to them stewing is an unknown science, their usual mode of cooking frogs being by roasting after such operations as are ordinarily performed on fish before they are fried. In one respect they are ahead of the French—they make dried meat of the frogs, and thus lay in a store of delicate legs, for not a rainy day, but for the days when the want of rain renders the supply scarce. It has surprised and interested me to learn that we had frog eaters in India, and though, "there being nothing new under the sun," some of your readers may have known all about them before, I am sure that to many it will be news that we have puddock-pie eaters amongst us.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 14TH AUGUST, 1873.

"A STRANGE story" appears in the *Times* from Kurrachee, signed by Mr. Izaak Walton, which reads "very like a whale," and reminds me of Punch's picture of mermaids doing gymnastics on the Atlantic Cable, and of the Scotch fish-pie yarn in which "oor Johnny's riddin cambe" was found to the dismay of the hungry traveller. Mr. Walton, according to his own statement, when employed repairing the Persian telegraph cable between Kurrachee and Gwadur, experienced unusual difficulty in hauling the fished-up cable on board—a difficulty which was explained by the appearance of an immense whale, quite dead and partially decomposed, with the cable lashed twice round its body above the tail. The tail, which measured twelve feet across, was covered with barnacles. It is conjectured that, as the cable was hanging over the edge of a precipitous, rock, the whale, suffering from the Caledonia Cremona, had used it as a sort of Argyle mile stone to remove the flourishing crop of barnacles from his tail. By doing so he became entangled, and, as he found all his efforts to release himself in vain, he must have died, not blessing the Duke of Argyle, but of starvation. It is something new to naturalists to know that whales use deep sea cables as small-tooth combs to rid themselves of vermin. Who knows but that melancholy whales and hypochondriacal sharks may not take to committing suicide by hanging themselves with the cables, after this fatal experiment of the whale of the Persian Gulf.

At last we have received news, and very welcome news, of Baker Pasha, who will be the future lion of the British Association. Dating from Ismaila (Gondokoro) he announces that "Egypt now extends to the equator." "The Albert Nyanza and the Tanganyika Lake are one vast sheet of water. You may imagine the future of steam navigation." He has "annexed all countries, including Unyoro which extends to the equator." "Re-called-to-life" who attacked him treacherously, has been routed. A diabolical attempt to poison his party was made by the King of Unyoro, notwithstanding that he attacked Baker with immense superior numbers. Our valiant countryman beat them off with 100 men and annexed his land. "I have established stations and forts," says he, "and the countries are in the hands of the Government. The natives pay taxes "cheerfully." In concise sentences he tells us of his adventures, and winds up by assuring us that "the slave trade on the White Nile is suppressed and my work is done." It seems, however, even from his letter, that much remains to be done, if not for the suppression of the slave trade, at least for the utilization of his vast conquests. He says "there must be a general reform in the Soudan before any work can be accomplished." "Large quantities of ivory" which he cannot bring away for want of boats. The heavy sections of steamers cannot be moved without camels and carts, and although the 108-ton steamer is put together, it is but one where several are required. It is gratifying to hear that, although they have passed through "constant fighting for seven consecutive days," both he and his noble wife have been always in good health. The climate, indeed, seems to be most salubrious. He only lost one man from sickness out of 212 in fifteen months. Much cause has England to be proud of Sir Samuel Baker and of his, in Yankee *parlance*, "almighty conquering nature." The next thing will be an Egyptian loan secured by the revenues of the Soudan. When the Khedive gave Sir Samuel £12,000 a year to conduct this hazardous expedition, he certainly invested his money well.

A desperate conflict is reported from the Curragh Camp. The Queen's County Rifles and North Cork Militia are engaged in the manœuvres. Ill-feeling has pervaded between these two regiments, and on Tuesday night it culminated in a desparate riot, in which, after a fight, bayonets were drawn. The position of affairs looked critical, but the Brigade-Major and Colonel Frew marched three regiments to the scene, surrounded the rioters, blockaded the huts, which were smashed, and disarmed the combatants, who were shortly afterwards paraded without arms, and exhibiting many serious contusions. The Colonel of the Queen's County Regiment was badly injured by a blow on the head inflicted by one of his own men. The Queen's County men have been marched out of Camp, and the 3rd Buffs now lie between the belligerents. The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Sandhurst, is on the spot and will decide what is to be done with the rioters.

Here is a chance. Everybody has seen Shakespear's house, the interest of that is, in fact, "played out," but the claimant's house? The advertisement is cut from a daily newspaper:—"The Claimant's house (his butcher shop), now standing in Wagga-Wagga, New South Wales, for sale. A splendid investment for speculators. The house is made of logs, has a brick chimney, and a bark roof. On the door still remain pencilled accounts of sales of meat written by the Claimant himself. The whole structure can be easily taken down, the door, chimney, and sheets of bark (roof) packed in cases, and by the aid of plans and photographs re-erected anywhere. The logs will be numbered and also the sheets of bark, and everything done to render its erection an easy matter. This remarkable specimen of an Australian bush house, rendered particularly interesting through the most remarkable trial of modern times, will be sent some four hundred miles by bullock waggons, and put on board a ship bound direct for London for the sum of £2,400. Affidavits will also accompany it to prove its authenticity. The time occupied by transit will occupy nearly five months. When the above-named sum is paid to the London branch of the Union Bank of Australia in my name, immediate steps will be taken to forward the house, and instructions will be sent by the Bank to the Melbourne branch.—G. B. A., Melbourne, Victoria."

The great transformation scene of "The Happy Land" is now complete. Mr. Ayrton, the ex-Bombay attorney, the gentle, refined, and docile protége of Mr. Gladstone, has been appointed to the post of Judge Advocate-General, an office which our new Chancellor of the Exchequer himself abolished a few years ago as a sinecure. The member for the Tower Hamlets has been awarded £4,000 a year for the performance of duties of which he knows nothing, and the man, who a few years ago distinguished himself by making a virulent and personal attack upon the Queen, will now be brought into personal relations with her. The courteous, the genial, the considerate, the gifted Ayrton! It yet remains to be seen how Her Majesty will receive this revived sinecure, and how she will meet the man whose blatant tongue once insulted and outraged her. Gamblers turn their chairs to change the luck, and this shifting of places, the introduction of one or two new men, and the retirement of a few others, is very much the same sort of superstitious move. The Premier is in difficulties, and the final smash is not far off, the calamities of last Session and the election disasters of last week have made Mr. Gladstone mad.

The divorce suit of Hogg v. Hogg and Cordery was brought to a conclusion on Saturday, when the jury, thinking with the judge that the respondent and co-respondent had loved, "not wisely but too well," found a verdict in favour of the petitioner, and the Court pronounced a rule *nisi* with costs against the co-respondent.

The seventieth day of the Tichborne Trial introduced one of the strongest scenes even that prolonged and sensational investigation has brought before the Court, and well might an unfortunate juryman whine out, "I can assure you I am very ill, and am sitting here at great inconvenience, losing £20 a week." The proceedings before lunch were tame, but after Dr. Kenealy had presented each juryman with his photograph and had requested theirs in return, he opened the ball by characterising M. Chatillon as a mere valet, and in a decidedly contemptuous manner. The Lord Chief Justice humbly remarked "that is a very improper observation to make," to which Dr. Kenealy, as irate as Marius in Nemesis on the top of the garden wall, snorted back, "I say it is a most proper observation." The Lord Chief Justice warmly, "And I say it is not." Dr. Kenealy, "And I say it is. With all submission to your lordships, I don't wish to have any discussion." To which Sir Alexander replied resignedly and with a sigh, "No; you have given cause enough for that already," upon which the Dr. clinched the matter by saying he would do his duty, and he looked it too. Upon which Mr. Justice Mellor hazarded the remark, "Your duty is to be performed undoubtedly without any other reference than that of the conduct of a gentleman in the performance of his duty." Then indeed the fat fell into the fire and a pretty splatter it made, for Dr. Kenealy blazed out, and in loud tone and with violent gesture very plainly told Justice Mellor that he was as much a gentleman as himself, and that he was as full well acquainted with the conduct of a gentleman as any Judge on the Bench or off it, adding, or rather roaring, "I will not be taught what the conduct of a gentleman should be by *you*, and I request you not to repeat your observation. "I will, if I see occasion," rejoined Mr. Justice Mellor, keeping his temper admirably, but on the insolent address being repeated, the Lord Chief Justice, looking unutterables, intervened, and in slow but very decided terms said, "I will not allow any member of this Bench to be spoken to in that manner and in that tone." Nothing daunted, the irascible and irrepressible counsel still more violently retorted, "If any member of the Bench forgets his duty he must be answered." On hearing this the Lord Chief Justice fairly exploded, and thundered out, "I will not, Sir, allow any one to say that any member of this Bench has forgotten his duty. It is not language which counsel should address to the Bench. I will not allow it." But Dr. Kenealy, on the principle of the lady who when sinking and unable to ejaculate "Scissors!" made the motion of the shears with her digits, determined to have the last word and snarled, "I have made no observation which has not been called for," to which the Lord Chief Justice in the sternest manner possible rejoined, "I say you shall not address that language to us—you shall not. Go on Sir." Upon this Dr. Kenealy, with scorn depicted on every line of his not peculiarly attractive countenance, turned to the jury and in a most marked manner said, "Gentlemen of the jury, I am addressing *you*." and persisted in dubbing Chattillon a valet, although the Bench remonstrated, as the word, in French, is calculated to give pain to a witness. Before the day's proceedings closed, a juryman in a plaintive voice asked Dr. Kenealy how long he thought he would be over his speech, to which the learned counsel in the blandest manner replied that he could not tell just yet, but he looked eternity. He evidently does not mean to be hurried. At Gravesend the other day the Claimant, when addressing a large cheering crowd in Rosherville Gardens, though to a certain degree tongue-tied, stated that there was great impatience shown, his counsel being urged day by day to throw up with a shovel instead of a teaspoon. In alluding to Dr. Kenealy, "the one courageous man in the world whom money would not tempt or buy," he stated his opinion that, "if he had been his counsel in the last trial he should not have been sold in the manner he was." I think Dr. Kenealy will weary a juryman to death and then there will be an end of the trial.

The great sporting festival of the 12th, at which I did not assist, being neither a "lord of the soil," a magnate of cottonopolis, fortune's Ball, Bear or Stock-jobber, has turned out a very meagre affair. The records of bags secured and the death of birds in the shops show that the grouse season of 1873 is a very poor one. A new as well as the old form of disease has made great havoc in certain districts. Despite Mr. P. A. Taylor and his friends, grouse-shooting and deer-stalking in the Highlands become more pothing in horror.

BOMBAY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOCH, Acting Adjutant-General, Northern Division, arrived in Poona on Tuesday afternoon.

POLICE FINES.—During last month nearly Rs. 3,000 were recovered on account of fines, fees, &c., levied by the several magistrates of police.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—The second vacation of the High Court this year will be from Thursday the 9th October to Saturday the 8th November next, both days inclusive.

THE MADASA MUNICIPALITY.—The *Samsher Bahadhur* states that the people of Madasa complain of the increase of municipal duties on several articles, such as ivory, cocoanuts, ghee, sugar, leather, Europe cloth, &c.

THE DISMISSAL OF THE GAEKWAR'S DEWAN.—The vernacular newspapers are glad to learn of the dismissal of Nana Saheb Khanwulkur from the Gaekwar's Dewanship. It is said that Khanwulkur has been compelled to leave Baroda.

THEFT.—A Goanese named Antone Phillip Lobo was yesterday charged, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with stealing three umbrellas, belonging to the Rev. Francis De Alamo and two others. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday a Musulman lad, named Cassum Ahmed, fell from the third storey of a house at Ghogaree Mohla, whilst flying a kite. He was seriously hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died the same day. An inquest was held on the body the same day, when a verdict of accidental death by a fall was returned by the jury.

WEATHER REPORT OF KUTCH.—From the weather report of Kutch, for the fortnight ending 31st August, we see that in Bhooj 1 inch and 14 cents of rain had fallen; the weather was hot and cloudy. In the town 1 inch and 30 cents of rain was registered during the fortnight under report. The timely fall of rain had done much good to the standing crops. Men and cattle were free from disease. In Mandvie five cents of rain were registered. The state of crops was good, and the prices of grain were steady.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A Parsee boy, aged about five years, named Sheriarjee Pestonjee, was knocked down and run over by a shigram on the Erskine Road on Thursday. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he expired shortly after admission. A Coroner's jury was empannelled on the body, when the following verdict was returned:—"That death was caused by fracture of the ribs, the result of his having been accidentally run over by a shigram." The driver of the shigram is now in custody of the police.

No small excitement appears to have been created in the Portuguese community of Kurrachee by the arrest of Mr. John Pereira, Assistant Curator and Librarian, for theft. It seems that on the morning after the Fancy Ball given by the Sind Club on Friday last, certain articles of glassware and crockery used at the entertainment were found to be missing. It then turned out that Mr. Pereira had been present the whole evening as friend and guest of the culinary staff. His house was forthwith searched, and a number of articles were found secreted in it.

THE CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST THE "AHMEDABAD SUMMACHAR."—The native schoolmaster of the Girls' School at Rajcote has, as we already stated, filed an action of libel against the proprietor and publisher of the *Ahmedabad Summachar*, for having inserted certain articles in the paper, defaming the character of the school master. The action has been filed in the Civil Court at Rajcote, and the defendant gives a notice in his paper, calling upon the writer of the articles in question to send to him Rs. 200 for his expenses in defending the action, and threatening to give up the name in default of his sending the money in four days' time.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. GOLCONDA, Captain S. D. Shallard, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with English mail, general cargo, and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi—Miss Simons and Mr G R Cadell.
For Venice—Lieut-Col McMahon.

THE PARSEE PETITION.

REPLY OF THE TRUSTEES.

THE Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Messrs. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Trustees to the Funds of the Parsee Punchayet, have replied to the petition presented to them, and signed by about 5,000 Parsees, relative to the Towers of Silence case. The reply we give below:—

Bombay, 1st September, 1873.

Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., Norwojee Manockjee Wadia, Esq.

GENTLEMEN,—We have received the requisition, dated 5th August last, signed by nearly 5,000 Zoroastrians to our address, forwarded with your letter of the same date to our Secretary.

We have fully considered, with all due respect, the suggestions made by you and other respectable and influential gentlemen of the Parsee community, and we beg to state our opinion thereon as follows:—

With regard to the trial of several of our co-religionists, who were charged with rioting and mischief in connection with the land adjoining our Towers of Silence, we are of opinion that our community has received justice in the acquittal of all the defendants by the highest tribunal in Bombay, and that therefore it is unnecessary to lay any complaint in respect of this matter before Government.

2. We join with the whole community in the expression of its regret at the improper means by which four persons (non-Zoroastrians) obtained possession on the 27th March last, of the land belonging to our community lying in the vicinity of the Towers of Silence, to regain which land our community has been involved in great expense and trouble; but after fully considering this matter, and obtaining necessary advice, we are of opinion that instead of carrying our complaint before Government regarding the injustice done to our community, we should seek to obtain redress by means of the suit which we have filed in the High Court, relating to the said land on behalf of our community. This we consider to be the better course.

Kindly communicate our views as expressed above to all the gentlemen who have signed the requisition.—We have, &c.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram to the *Times* says—The proposal of an International Commission to meet at Constantinople in order to determine the standard tonnage of ships with a view to settle the question of the levying of the Canal dues being accepted by the Maritime Powers, the Porte has invited those Powers to send one or two delegates, and suggests that the 15th of September be fixed for the opening of the Conference.

THE S.S. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 467 tons, Captain G. Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (Aug. 1st) with the following cargo:—From Coconada—2 cases cigars. From Madras—25 casks cocoanut oil. From Alleppy—148 robbins copprah and 26 robbins cardamoms. From Cochin—275 hogsheads cocoanut oil, 59 bales hides, 273 packages coffee, 1 case curiosities, 161 robbins copprah, 60 bundles cardamoms, 3 pieces E teeth, 20 robbins fish, 2 bluding presses, and 2 cases wooden metal. From Calicut—220 robbins copprs, 75 packages cocoanuts and 50 bundles molasses. From Compta—3 bundles wax, 109 bags betelnuts, and 12 bundles chillies. From Vingorla—6 bags coffee, 2 packages saudries, 4 boxes cocoanut oil and 8 packages cashewnuts. She brought seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. BURMAH, 675 tons, Capt. T. Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with the following passengers:—Mr. Cotgrave, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Abdool Moosa, and ten deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—From Bussarah—17 bundles specie, 55 dubbers ghee and 8 bales reeds. From Bagdad—12 bundles specie, 1 bag tobacco, 3 bags drugs, 4 dubbers ghee and 9 cases arsenic. From Bahrein—1 bundle specie. From Bushire—9 bundles specie, 204 bags almonds, 5 bags attarees, 1 case ghee, 234 bales cotton, and 21 cases rosewater. From Linga—4 bundles pearls, 6 bundles specie, 150 bags asafœtida, and 1 basket dates. From Muscat—3 package dates and 1 case piece-goods. From Bunder Abbas—233 bags asafœtida, 8 bundles wool, 7 bundles specie, 51 bags almonds, 8 bales cotton, 18 bags rose leaves, and 1 bundle silk. From Gwader—48 dubbers ghee, 27 bales wool, 10 bundles fishmaws, and 3 bundles specie. From Kurrachee—210 bales wool, 3 packages indigo, 149 bales cotton, 1 case Sind work, and 21 bales cotton, for Hongkong.

HIGH COURT.—6TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

745-76—Jefferson and Payne—Navibai, widow, v Khatao Ludha—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Part heard.

Re Bombay and Kattywar Financial and Commercial Association, Limited, (in Liquidation)—Dallas and Lynch—Khoosalchund Cullianchund and another v Trimbuc Ramchundra—Leather, Crawford and Bovey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GREEN.]

LONG CAUSE.

54-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Khaliuddina Khafambhoy v Madhowjow Dinanath—Ghandibhoy—Part heard.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last will and testament and codicil of Paule Domingos, late of Bombay, deceased, Rimigton, Hore and Langley. Caitano de Mello, Peter Antonio Rowe, and David Lopes v Rosa Maria Domingos—Dallas and Lynch.

In the matter of the alleged last will and testament of Kalidas Shamjee, deceased.—Radhabai, widow—M. H. Khan.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

452-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jaitha Thackersey v. Tejpall Ramjee—K Morojee.

507-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Bace Jeevee v Soonderjee Govindjee—Rimington, Hore, and Langley. (Part heard.)

321-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Bace Meherbace, widow, v Khoja Alibhoy Somjee—In Person.

613-71—P Cowasjee—Dheeroo Jeewanee v Fazulla Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

800-67—Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle—Nurserwanjee Dorabjee B. v Byramjee Bazonjee and others—Dallas and Lynch.

581-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Sater Nursee Dharmsee v Akul Lingu Nagu—In person.

733-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—New Victoria Press Co. v Berar Cotton Co.—Manisty and Fletcher.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 142 (Part I.) and 95.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 189 and 324.
Anthem—The Lord is my Shepherd.
Offertory to be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion, Celebration, and Sermon. Anthem—"I will arise."
Hymn 35.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 327, 16, and 342.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 166 and 222.
11-55 A.M.—Holy Communion.
Offertory to be devoted as usual.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 290 and 324.
Anthem—The Lord is my Shepherd.
Offertory to be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 21 and 162.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 24, 194, and 371.
The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATHIPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon in Hindoostani.
9 A.M.—Holy Communion and Sermon in Tamil.
3 P.M.—Tamil Service.
4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in Marathi.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in English. Hymns 210, 330, and 370.
The offertory will be devoted to the poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
(The Lord's Supper.)
Hymn 93, (Tune Miserere—302.)
Paraphrase 44, (Tune St. Mary—149.)
Para 35, (Tune Communion—9.)
Para 60, (Tune, Evan—91.)
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Para 65, (Tune St. Magnus—148.)
Hymn 94, (Tune Bucer—192.)
Hymn 58, (Tune Halle—230.)
Anthem—I was glad when they said unto me: page 31.
Collections for the poor.
6, P.M.—Evening (Preparatory) Service.
Psalm 81, Tune Salsbourg—159.)
Hymn 94, (Tune Stephanos—316.)
Para 36, (Tune Warrington—45.)
Anthem—Like as the hart, &c.: page 186.

BAPTIST CHAPEL.

Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club.
Divine Service in the Morning at 11 A.M., and in the Evening at 6 P.M.
Prayer Meeting every Saturday evening at Mr. Smith's Bungalow (top floor), Duncan Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Dispensary, commencing at 7 P.M.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service and Communion. Hymns 1, 453, and 369.
6 P.M.—Evening Service. Psalm 96. Hymn 477. Sanctus III.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Falkland Road Hall and Forbes Street Hall,—Morning Service 11 o'clock; Evening Service 6 o'clock.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for making law and regulations, to be held on Monday, at Poona:—

I. The Honourable Colonel W. C. Anderson will take the usual affirmation of office, and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty.

II. The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

1. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the "Bill for enabling Government to levy tolls on public roads and bridges in the Presidency of Bombay."

2. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the "Bill to provide for the periodical inspection and the management by competent engineers of steam boilers and prime movers attached thereto in the City of Bombay and within certain districts in the Presidency of Bombay."

3. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the "Bill to amend Bombay Act No. II. of 1864, providing for the periodical survey of steam vessels, and to provide for the examination of engineers of steam vessels."

4. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the "Bill to amend the law relating to hereditary village offices."

5. Report of the Select Committee appointed to report on the petitions relating to Bill No. 7 of 1870, (a Bill for the regulation of burial-grounds and burning-grounds and places for the exposure of the dead in the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, without the limits of the City of Bombay."

6. Petition from the Poona Survajanik Sabha, dated 12th August 1873, on the subject of the Burial and Burning Ground Bill.

7. Petition from the Bhewndy Survajanik Sabha, dated 8th August 1873, on the subject of the Hereditary Village Offices' Bill.

8. Petition from the Bhewndy Survajanik Sabha dated 24th August 1873, on the subject of the Road Tolls Bill.

III. Bills and Orders of the day:—

1. Bill No. 7 of 1870. A Bill for the regulation of burial-grounds and burning-grounds and places for the exposure of the dead in the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, without the limits of the City of Bombay—*Third reading*.

2. Bill No. 6 of 1873. A Bill for enabling Government to levy tolls on public roads and bridges in the Presidency of Bombay.—*Second reading*.

3. Bill No. 7 of 1873. A Bill to provide for the periodical inspection and the management by competent engineers of steam boilers and prime movers attached thereto in the City of Bombay and within certain districts in the Presidency of Bombay.—*Second reading*.

4. Bill No. 9 of 1873. A Bill to amend Bombay Act No. II. of 1864, providing for the periodical survey of steam vessels and to provide for the examination of engineers of steam vessels.—*Second reading*.

HIGH COURT.—4TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon. Mr. Justice GREEN.)

THE FRENCH BARQUE ANTARES V. THE AMERICAN SHIP JUGUETA.

Mr. Pigot and Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne for the defendants. This was a review of a judgment given by their Lordships in plaintiffs' favour some time ago, and at the hearing of the review on Monday last some further evidence was called as to the market value of guano, which formed the cargo of the lost ship Antares. Their Lordships reserved judgment.

Sir Charles Sargent, in giving the decision of the Court this day, said—The evidence given by the defendants, threw no light at all on the subject (the value of guano at Havannah). We are of opinion, so far as the defendant's evidence is concer

INDIAN ITEMS.

THROUGH a mistake on the part of the *Englishman*, a paragraph has been going the round the papers that Moonshi Vewal Kissore, of Lucknow, is dead. It is not the estimable Moonshee who is dead, but his old father.—*Indian Mirror.*

WE very much regret to hear that a private telegram was received in town yesterday, announcing the death, at Moulmein, of Mr. Norman Macleod, a son of the late Mr. Donald Macleod, the well-known advocate of Rangoon. The deceased gentleman was a barrister by profession, and arrived in Burmah from England only on the 16th instant, per s.s. Tenasserim.—*Rangoon Gazette*, Aug. 21.

WE learn from a private letter from Moulmein of the death of two old and well-known residents of that place. Mr. A. McDougal Peck, a pilot, and formerly in charge of the Kadoo timber revenue station, and Mr. T. Carruthers, a ship-wright. Both gentlemen had been in Burmah, we believe, for a quarter of a century. They were buried on Tuesday last and a numerous assembly testified to the respect in which they were held.—*Rangoon Mail*, Aug. 23.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Dalhousie.—"Yesterday (the 27th), as Miss Rowcroft, a young lady lately arrived from England, the daughter of Captain Rowcroft, of the Goorkhas, stationed at Buklo, was riding in from Kejear, where with her mother and sister and others she had been spending a few days, her horse on meeting some mules, near the Kala-lope backed, and both horse and rider went over the khud. The lady was caught in a bush some eight or ten feet down, from which she was got up unhurt! The horse went further down, had his back broken, and died on the spot."

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 4th August.

SYED NOOR MAHOMED SHAH lately sent enclosed with his petition from Simla copies of communications which took place in 1873 between the Ministers of the English and the Russian Governments, about the northerly boundary of Afghanistan; and His Highness, after perusal of these communications, observed that it is confidently hoped that on account of the friendship existing between the English and Afghan Governments, the Russian Government will surely not deviate from their engagements. An acknowledgment of the receipt of these papers has been sent to Syed Noor Mahomed Shah.

The Ameer lately received a letter from Badukshan, from Naib Mahomed Alam Khan, Governor of Turkestan, to the following effect:—

"Before the Naib Commander-in-Chief Hafizoollah Khan could reach Zibak with his troops, Meer Jehandar Shah, ex-Meer of Badukshan, fled from that country. Hafizoollah Khan sent two troops of Cavalry in pursuit of him, but at the same time a letter was received from Meer Yusoof Ali Khan, Governor of Shignan, that Jehandar Shah had gone to him to obtain his intercession for the forgiveness for his former faults; that he states that he has not hitherto in any way disturbed the peace of the Afghan kingdom; and that should the Cabul Government encourage him he wishes to wait on your Highness. I have written to Yusoof Ali Khan to reassure Jehandar Shah, and to bring him to me, and have observed that I confidently hope that your Highness will provide for him most suitably."

The Ameer has written to the Naib that under all circumstances he should reassure Jehandar Shah, and, after granting him some money sufficient for his expenses, send him to Cabul, where appropriate arrangements will be made for his subsistence.

Three days ago Sultan Mahomed Khan, Cotwal of the city of Cabul, and brother of Ahmed Ali Khan, Superintendent of Toshakhana, died with hectic fever (tap-i-dik), and no person has yet been appointed in his place by the Ameer.

Nowroz Khan, Chief of Lalpoorah, collected 10 or 12,000 people at Killa Shah Sahib, near the Shinwarez village of Shikcho, and some persons were wounded on both sides when fighting occurred. The Shinwarees are collecting at Chehlgazee, but as Nowroz Khan has taken some sowars with him, the footmen of the Shinwaree tribe do not come out in the plain to fight.

The Governor of Jellalabad, Shah Murd Khan, has also gone to Nowroz Khan to adopt such measures as will suit the occasion. Bahram Khan, murderer of Major Macdonald, is in the Sanduk valley, on the Shinwaree border.

NOTE.—I learn from Peshawur that Shah Murd Khan settled the business by making the Shinwarees pay a fine to Nowroz Khan, whose force has now dispersed.

(Sd.) W. R. ROSSELL,
Head Clerk for Commr.,
Peshawur Division.

THE EXCOMMUNICATION OF FREEMASONS IN BRAZIL.

THE Brazilian bishops mean war. A telegram from Rio de Janeiro, dated the 23rd of July, informs us that the Bishop of Pernambuco has refused to obey the orders of the Government, and that he is consequently being prosecuted by the President of the Province. It is added that the Government has declared to the chambers that it will adopt energetic measures to enforce obedience to its authority from the bishops. The instructions which the Bishop of Pernambuco has declined to obey are evidently the orders of the Council of State directing him to annul the sentences of excommunication against Freemasons as contrary to the laws of Brazil. He was ordered to do so within a month from the date of issue of the Council's decision. As the Bishop of Pernambuco is certain to be acting in unison with the other Brazilian bishops, his refusal implies that the same breach between the Government and the Church which is witnessed in Germany has been reproduced in the South American Empire. Probably the Emperor will make even shorter work of episcopal contumacy than the German Government has done. The Chambers in Brazil are wholly under Imperial influence, and will register the Emperor's decree without any hesitation. The Church of Rome is attempting to fight a still more hopeless battle in opposing the Emperor of Brazil than the conflict it is now waging in the German Empire.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

KHIVA.

THE pacification of Khiva is the hardest part of the task of Russia. Since the Russian expedition the state of the Khanate has been one of complete anarchy. The Government, having lost all prestige, can exercise no influence in repressing the Turkoman hordes which live by plunder and the slave trade. The Turkomans will not acknowledge the abolition of slavery, they refuse obedience to the Khan, and lately pillaged a Russian vessel on the shores of the Caspian Sea. It will not be easy for the Russian troops to follow the marauders to their deserts. But if Khiva is to be pacified, these nomads must be put down; and a St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Journal de Bruxelles* writes to that paper that detachments, formed of Khivans and Russians together, will be sent against them. Even in the towns of Khiva, it is said, there is perfect anarchy and general insecurity The occupying corps has hard work in repressing the prevailing disorder. The Khan is again residing in one of his own palaces. The new Council of Regency is presided over by his uncle, an old man of seventy, who has always been favourable to peace. This Council is composed of seven members, four of them nominated by General Kaufmann, and the rest by the Khan. The old ex-Minister Divanbeghi Ata-Murad-Bey, the great enemy of Russia, is in prison awaiting his trial. The Khan's fortune has been seized to cover the expenses of the expedition. All the officers and soldiers who took part in the expedition will receive a silver medal, to be worn on the uniform, besides subsidies, and the campaign of three months will be counted as sixteen in qualifying for a pension. General Kaufmann received the Cross of St. George, second class, which is borne in the Russian army only by the Grand Duke Michael and Field-Marshal Prince Baratinsky, who received it on the pacification of the Caucasus.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FRANCE.

THE news from France this week relates almost exclusively to the monarchical Fusion. The Orleanist and Legitimist papers are expressing the most fraternal sentiments towards each other on the reconciliation of the two branches of the Bourbon family. M. Edouard Hervé, a private friend and counsellor of the Orleans princes, says that although the meeting between the Comte de Chambord and the Comte de Paris could not possibly be essentially private, owing to the position of the princes, yet it was not essentially political. If the Comte de Chambord were on the throne he would not be bound to come to an understanding with the Orleanist princes as to the policy to be pursued, but with the Assembly. The Comte de Paris, therefore, could not open a political discussion or produce a programme; for directly it becomes a question of re-establishing the monarchy, the Comte de Chambord will have to come to terms with the Chamber. The only explanation which the Comte de Paris had to give was an assurance that directly France desired to re-establish the monarchy the chief of the family will find no competitor in his path. The Legitimists declare that with the present reconciliation the Revolution of 1830 has ceased to be, and it is the opinion of others that the step taken by the Comte de Paris is equivalent to a condemnation of the proceedings which placed the crown on the head of Louis Philippe. The Ultramontane journals ascribe the visit to Frohsdorff and the submission of the younger branch to Divine interposition. The *Union* says that politics did not accomplish this great act, but, on the contrary, did everything possible to render the visit impossible. "Providence," adds the writer, "had a hand in the work, and will not allow it to remain barren." The *Monde* also remarks that the letter to M. de Cazenove of the 28th of July (in which the Comte de Chambord thanked that gentleman for proposing that a certain number of deputies should attend the laying of the first stone of the church at Montmartre) was followed by the visit of the 5th of August. "Le Christ," continues the writer, "a immédiatement payé les hommages rendu à son cœur sacré." The Bonapartists are represented as extremely angry at the Frohsdorff negotiations, feeling that they have been used by the other Coalitionists as *dat-e-paws*; and some persons think that there is a possibility of their joining the Radicals in opposing the establishment of a monarchy. The *Temps*, a moderate Republican paper, remarks that only one thing appears sure for the moment: the interview at Frohsdorff was not a simple family reconciliation, but had a political bearing. The chief of the Orleans family has disavowed the Revolution of 1830, and has rendered homage to the principal of legitimacy; he has recognized in the Royal power a right superior to, and independent of, the national sovereignty. Orleanism has bowed the head before divine right, and has ceased to exist. The *Temps* admits all the importance of this remarkable and unexpected abdication. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that both Bonapartists and Republicans are "visibly depressed at the turn things have taken. The former seem to think they have been jockeyed, and blame M. Rouher for not having seen further into the game of his allies on the 24th of May."

Among the rumours now in circulation in Paris is one that the leaders of the monarchical parties in the National Assembly, following up the reconciliation at Frohsdorff, are circulating for signature among the Deputies of the Right a proposal for the re-establishment of a Monarchy in France. Should the number of adherents show that they form a majority, the Assembly will probably be convoked before the 5th of November to discuss the proposal, which is said to be as follows:—1. That the Monarchy is the legal Government of France; 2. That a Commission of thirty members should be named to draw up a Constitution; 3. That the National Assembly should be prorogued for two months, in order to allow the Commission time to finish its work; 4. That Marshal MacMahon should continue to exercise as Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom the powers already conferred upon him. According to other rumours the Assembly is to vote a Constitution which it would present to the Comte de Chambord, announcing to him that in the event of his not accepting it, no other alternative would remain to them but to proclaim the Republic. A Vienna paper states that the Compte de Chambord has "accepted the Crown of France, which has been offered to him by a deputation of Legitimists." Another rumour is that the deputies favourable to the Fusion have induced the Comte de Chambord to concede that the tricolour shall continue to be the military flag, and shall merely be surmounted by a white streamer with lilies, the white flag to be hoisted only over the Royal residence. It is also stated that next month the Comte de Chambord will visit the shrine which is associated with the name of Marie Alacoque, and will be accompanied by a number of his political supporters in France. The Comte, it is said, told some one at the Vienna Exhibition the other day that he hoped to be at Versailles in two months.

The Duke de Broglie has been visiting Lyons, and on Saturday evening, speaking at a banquet given at the prefecture, he said that the Government is determined to enforce the laws to the uttermost, and, should they be found inadequate, will ask the Assembly for further powers. He is reported to have added that a "duel to the death had been going on since the 24th of May, and that either Radicalism or society must succumb in the struggle." These remarks have been strongly condemned by the Republican papers, and at the meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Assembly on Wednesday, the Duke was asked whether his speech had been correctly reported. The Minister replied that the Government would answer for its public acts, but would not trouble itself about statements or rumours referring to purely private conversations. M. Buffet, the President, observed amid the applause of the majority, that it would be well to avoid useless discussions and questions. Nothing was said at the meeting about the Fusion, and the proceedings only lasted two hours.

M. Thiers has left Paris for Switzerland, where he is expected to remain for a month. M. Pascal, the hero of the famous circular to the prefects about the newspapers, has been appointed prefect of the Gironde, replacing M. Geurle, who has been made Government treasurer and paymaster for the department of the Vosges. M. Rampont has been removed from the office of Postmaster. Henri Rochefort, having been declared by the doctors capable of supporting the voyage to New Caledonia, sailed for that destination on Sunday in the transport ship Virginie. Victor Hugo interceded with the Duc de Broglie to prevent the transportation of Rochefort on account of his literary talents; but the duke replied that M. Rochefort's intellectual power increased his responsibility, and deprived him of the right of pardon which might justly be extended to ignorant and deluded persons. M. Jules Janin's recovery is considered almost hopeless, the tropical heat of the last six weeks having intensified his malady. Dr. Nelaton also is said to be hopelessly ill. M. Littré, whose life was lately despaired of, is declared by his physicians to be out of immediate danger; but his constitution is believed to be broken.

Two marshals (Canrobert and Lebœuf) thirteen generals (including Palikao Changarnier, Bourbaki, Frossard, Leflo, and Ladmirault), with a host of field officers (one of whom is the famous Baron Stoffel), have received summonses for the Bazaine trial. M. Gambetta's name is among those of the civil witnesses similarly summoned. It is stated that the Acte d'Accusation charges the Marshal with the highest offence known to the military code; the theory of the prosecution being that what happened at Metz between the 18th of August and the 25th of October was but a prolongation of Gravelotte. The Duc d'Aumale is said to be spending many hours daily in preparing, with the aid of an experienced general, for the duties of the office of President. The trial cannot, it is thought, possibly be got through in less than two months, and stormy incidents are anticipated. For this latter contingency a double set of doors is to be provided, so that the court may be cleared speedily if necessary. The expense of the trial will be very great, the cost of heating apparatus alone being estimated at 1,000 f. a day.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

SPAIN.

THE revolt of the Intransigentes in Spain appears to be nearly at an end. Valencia has unconditionally surrendered, and the Carthagena insurgents have met with a signal defeat. It is stated in a telegram from Albacete that "the insurgents, perceiving their cause to be lost throughout Spain, made a final effort. Contreras, gathering all available forces, including soldiers, volunteers, and sailors, formed a column 2,000 strong, with two Krupp guns, and left Murcia in two trains, with the idea of taking Madrid, where he hoped to obtain assistance from partisans within the city. The Government, on learning his intentions, sent a column of 1,000 men to Chinchilla, a junction station on the railway to Madrid. When the insurgents arrived at this place a sharp attack was made by the Government troops, which threw them into the greatest disorder. Contreras, with part of his forces, regained his train and retreated; but the line had been cut behind him, and the train ran off the line, without, however, any serious consequences. The insurgents then retreated on foot to Devandio. The Government troops took 400 prisoners, the guns, war material, and carriages. Contreras and the chief leaders of the insurgents escaped. The troops suffered no losses." Subsequent advices state that Contreras has re-entered Carthagena, and that the Government have despatched the troops who captured Granada to that town. The treasury is reported to be in an exhausted state, a circumstance that goes a long way to account for the inaction of the Government. Meanwhile the Cortes have been discussing the "constitutional question," and on Saturday the Government issued a decree for "the establishment of a school of fine arts." The Madrid Intransigentes attempted on Saturday to make a public demonstration on the Prado and in several of the streets, ostensibly against the Carlist party; but the inhabitants, not approving of the form of the proceedings, put a stop to them, tore down the red flags, and drove away those who carried them. On Tuesday, a telegram states, the Cortes were engaged in a debate upon the bill for calling out a reserve force. The Minister of the Interior stated that the Government would demand the extradition of the insurgents who have taken refuge abroad. The Government have also issued a decree ordering that all officers refusing to accept any command or post given to them shall be tried by court-martial.

The Carlists are still operating in the northern provinces of Spain, and are continually reporting "important successes," but no very great practical result seems yet to have been effected by them. The railway traffic in the north is still interrupted, because although Don Carlos has sanctioned its restoration, the Carlist bands refuse to obey his orders. Bilbao was reported the other day to be closely blockaded by the Carlists, but a later despatch says that it is placed beyond danger of a *coup de main*. The Carlists are not likely to attack it, as they possess neither siege train, engineers, nor proper appliances." Vergara is reported to have fallen into their hands. Respecting Don Carlos, we are told that after inspecting all his forces in the Basque Provinces, he will proceed to Puse de la Plata to obtain some repose and receive his consort Dona Margarita," who has entered Spain, accompanied by a small escort. A telegram from a Carlist source states that Dona Margarita has declared that "her proper place is beside her husband in the hour of danger." The same telegram states that "a message has been sent to the director of an ambulance, which was attacked by mistake on the road, explaining that the Basques mistook the red cross for the revolutionary emblem, but that the error would not be repeated, as the King desires that the war should be carried on with humanity." The tales of brutality on both sides which have been narrated are, it is added greatly exaggerated.

It appears from telegrams received from two or three sources that an English vessel—the notorious Deerhound, now called the San Margareta—has been captured by a Spanish gunboat off Fontarabia, and towed into St. Sebastian. The San Margareta was loaded with arms an ammunition for the Carlists, who complain that the arrest was made in neutral waters under false colours. The Spanish vessel showed English colours until she came alongside the San Margareta, when she hoisted the Spanish flag. One telegram says that "Major Stuart was on board," and another states that "an Englishman named Travers, a Scotch gentleman formerly in the Austrian army, a pilot from Bilbao, and others were on board."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

SIR SAMUEL BAKER ON THE NILE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—I enclose a letter I received from my brother, Sir Samuel Baker, this morning. F. refers to Lady Baker, J. to Lieutenant J. A. Baker, R.N. The account given may probably be interesting to the public.

I am, yours very faithfully,
JAMES BAKER.

Chester, August 13.

"N. lat., 4deg. 51min. Ismailia, May 13, 1873.

"——, ... I trust in a few days the river will rise sufficiently to enable us to start homewards. I am writing my letter here, to which I can add a line on arrival at Kartoum.

"I will now give you an outline of the work from the commencement, and I can only thank God most sincerely that we have overcome all opposition and succeeded in the main objects of the expedition—' the suppression of the slave trade, and the annexation of the central Nile basin to Egypt.' The territory now extends to the Equator.

"We have had many difficulties, and personal dangers have been caused by gross treachery. In open war I have had no doubt of success. All enemies have been crushed, and the Government is now triumphantly established throughout the country.

"By the general conspiracy of the officers in October, 1871, who wished to abandon the expedition, my force of 1,100 men was reduced to 502 (including officers.)

"With this absurdly small force I had everything to do. The sick and refractory had returned to Khartoum.

"I took 212 officers and men, and, having engaged carriers 87 miles distant south of Ismailia, I pushed on to Fatiko—161 miles from this, in N. lat., 3deg. 01min.

"On arrival I found it the head-quarters of the slavers, who occupied the country in great force, having three principal stations, 20 miles apart—Fabro; Fatiko to the east of that place; Faloro, to the west; and a station, Farragenia, N.N.E. of Faloro—total, four stations, containing about 900.

"They also had a station south, 78 miles distant (from Fatiko), on the Unyoro side of the Victoria Nile. The latter station contained about 100 men.

"The total force of the slavers comprised about 1,000 men in the country between Fatiko and Unyoro, in addition to 300 men at Latooka, and about 400 or 500 west of the Nile.

"All these people belong to one firm in Khartoum, and were under the direction of a scoundrel named Abou Saood, the agent of the company.

"There was no idea of trading; they were simply brigands organized as troops, in companies officered by many deserters from the Government troops in the Soodan.

"These ruffians had resolved to resist the Government by force and treachery. They had, accordingly incited every tribe against me, but outwardly they were humble and polite.

"Upon my arrival at Fatiko I gave them written notice to quit the country and to return to Khartoum, unless some were willing to enter the Government service as irregulars.

"Having arranged matters at Fatiko and made friends with all the native chiefs, to whom I was well known on my former visit, the country declared its allegiance to the Government.

"I left 100 men under Major Abdullah, with the heaviest luggage and ammunition, to hold a station at Fatiko while I pushed on to Unyoro.

"We arrived at the Victoria Nile, 78 miles south of Fatiko. Here was a change in Unyoro!

"Kamrasi was dead, and, after a civil war, had been succeeded by one of his sons (Kabba Rega).

"The slavers had taken advantage of the prevailing anarchy, and had treacherously pretended to support each separate claimant to the throne by assisting him with bodies of troops. They received ivory and slaves in payment of this false support from each claimant, and eventually killed the brother of Kabba Rega (the real heir), and placed the rival brother, Kabba Rega, on the throne.

"The slavers had utterly ruined these once flourishing Provinces. All the villages were burnt, the women and children were carried off as slaves.

"At the same time they had incited the young king to resist me by force, should I arrive. They had promised him that they would attack me on the route should I attempt to force my way from Ismailia. They had armed with guns large parties of Baris, enemies of the Government, and they had thus secretly undermined my path.

"The country was in this position when I arrived, with a little force of 112 men, in Unyoro.

"The slavers pretended, contrition, and offered to enlist in the Government service as an irregular corps.

"No sooner had I made arrangements and departed from the Victoria Nile for Masindi, Kabba Rega's capital, 70 miles south-west, than the scoundrels broke out.

"They killed a man to whom I had given protection and prepared to attack Rionga (Kamrasis cousin and old enemy), in conjunction with Kabba Rega's troops.

"I heard this when on the march to Masindi. I immediately halted, and sent back a force under my Colonel, Abdel Kader, to arrest the chiefs of the slaver's party. This he did with great alacrity. I carried them on as prisoners to Masindi, at which place I arrested 22 slavers.

"I was now 318 miles from Ismailia, at the capital of Unyoro-Masindi, in N. lat. 1 deg. 45min., a day's march from the Albert N'yonza, the mountains on the west of the lake being plainly visible, even the trees being visible with telescopes.

"Having arranged with Kabba Rega, he professed allegiance to the Sultan. I hoisted the Ottoman flag and formally took possession. I liberated the slavers that were in the hands of the slavers and handed them to Kabba Rega.

"I formed a beautiful station. The natives sold ivory for an absurdly low price for beads and cotton cloths.

"Everything appeared *couleur de rose*.

"I sent 11 men with the post to Fatiko, 157 miles distant, together with the 25 prisoners.

"I was quite unprepared for the treachery that was intended.

"Before my arrival at Masindi the scoundrel Abou Saood had visited Kabba Rega, and had represented me as a monster that would devour him and his country.

"This villain (Kabba Rega) had arranged that I should drive out the slavers, after which he would annihilate me and my small party.

"His plan was that the 36 men with the post should be massacred on the road at the same time he would destroy us at Masindi by poison.

"Masindi was a very large town, with some 7,000 or 8,000 fighting men, among whom were some 30 or 40 of Kabba Rega's body guard armed with guns.

"In the meantime, M'tese, the King of Uganda, had sent most civilized envoys to me bearing a letter of welcome written in Arabic.

"I received them graciously, and sent valuable presents. At the same time I wrote begging him to search for and assist Livingstone, should he discover him. I warned him that Kabba Rega did not wish merchandise to pass through Unyoro to Uganda, as he wished to monopolize the trade. This gained M'tese, who was jealous of Kabba Rega.

"On the 7th of June, 1872, late in the evening, seven jars of plaintain cider were sent me by Kabba Rega—about 20 gallons. I gave five to the troops; and fortunately we did not ourselves drink it. The cider was poisoned!

"In about a quarter of an hour about 40 men were in a pitiable state—apparently dying; several were insensible.

"I lost no time in administering strong emetics, and I shut up the sick within a small fort that I had hardly completed.

"The men who were not incapable were under arms throughout the night. At daybreak on the following morning I sent an aide-de-camp and a corporal to reconnoitre the position of the enemy. They returned with information that the enemy were about 300 yards from the Government house, but not visible, owing to the thick castor-oil shrubs which bordered the approach.

"A broad roadlike carriage drive, 100 yards in length, formed the approach from the town, through a garden, to the Divan. The entrance was flanked by native dwellings surrounded by castor-oil shrubs, and the entire position was surrounded by the horrible grass jungle, about nine feet high, which covers the landscape in Unyoro.

"I was smoking my pipe, walking up and down the drive, the men, partially recovered from the effects of the poison, were quitting the fort, when I was suddenly startled by the savage yells of a great crowd.

"The yells were quickly followed by two shots in the direction taken by my messengers.

"Fortunately a bugler was near me, and I at once sounded the 'Alarm.'

"A sharp fire was instantly opened upon me from the castor-oil bushes, about 15 paces distant. A corporal by my side fell, shot through the heart; another man was wounded; then a soldier fell from the fort, shot through the back; and shot after shot flew along the drive cut through the Government house, from the enemy concealed in the cover.

"In a few minutes we were attacked by about 7,000 men from all sides, who had been concealed in the high grass.

"At the first bugle call the men had fallen in, and the camp was fortunately well guarded before the attack had become general.

"I had quickly armed, F. had handed me my rifle and belt when the first shots were heard.

"I had with me J., Colonel Abd el Kader, and 15 of the Body Guard. About 20 of the latter, under a first-rate officer, Ferritch Agha (Lieutenant) protected the left flank, while the remainder, 11 men, guarded the Divan, and poured a sharp fire with their Sniders wherever most needed.

"The whole camp well held all sides. I commenced the offensive, and, with a party provided with blue light burning, I set fire to the town on both flanks, while we soon cleared the covert with the breechloaders.

"The tremendous flame from the grass houses prevented the enemy from attacking our flanks as we advanced into the town, clearing the way with the Sniders and firing everything, until not one house remained at Masindi.

"The enemy was not only repulsed, but defeated with great loss, and the capital destroyed.

"I recoved the bodies of my two messengers—my most faithful aide-de-camp, Monsoor Agha, was pierced with 32 lance wounds. Our loss was only four killed and one wounded.

"The 46 Snider rifles of the Body Guard saved the day. Without breechloaders we should have been overwhelmed. The rifles of the two messengers had been taken by the natives.

"The battle won, left me in an awkward position. We had no provisions, neither were any procurable. The entire country was a forest of high grass, and no one knew the roads. I had neither interpreter nor guide, nor was there a possibility of transporting our numerous effects.

"I determined to attack and destroy the neighbourhood, then to set fire to my station with all effects, and to at once march to the Victoria Nile to join Rionga, the old enemy of Kamarasi's family. I determined to set him up as the Sheik or Government representative of Unyoro.

"No one knew the route. Since our arrival the grass had grown to a giant height throughout the country, and the narrow path was obscured.

"I was aware that the whole population would be organized against us, and that we must fight our way at terrible disadvantage for 79 miles, through tangled forest and grass lined with ambuscades.

"On the 14th of June, at 9 a.m., I set fire to the station, and we started, all the soldiers carrying luggage except the guards. The order of the march as follows:—

"Colonel Abdel Kader and 15 of the Body Guard with a bugler; myself, with F., J., and ten of the Body Guard, with all the ammunition, and a bugler; the rear guard of 16 of the Body Guard and a bugler, commanded by Captain Mahomet Deli; the women, &c., divided among the line.

"Two horses were laden like camels. F. had to march on foot throughout.

"By this arrangement I could communicate my bugle throughout the line in the terrible grass, as no person was visible except those within a few feet in the line.

"I cannot give you a description by letter of this march. As I expected, we had to fight throughout the route in a most unpleasant manner against unseen enemies, who rushed upon the line from their ambuscades, but were always repulsed. Seven days of fighting and marching brought us to the Victoria Nile, with a loss of some killed and wounded; among others my good old horse, who was run through the body with a lance.

"I allied with Rionga, and set him up as Sheik of the country. I also made allies of the powerful tribes east of Victoria Nile—the Langgos and Umiros.

"Having arranged everything and built a strong stockade on the west of the river, I left Abd el Kader and 60 men with Rionga, and started for Fatiko with the 40 men of the Body Guard bring up reinforcements.

"Only half of my men had crossed the river, when I met natives who had hurried from Fatiko, 78 miles distant, with the news that the slavers had threatened to attack the Government station commanded by Abdullah (Major), and that, in open defiance of law, they had plundered slaves, cattle, &c., from all tribes who professed allegiance to the Government, murdering the women and infants. The report had reached them that I had been killed with all the troops at Masindi.

"I immediately pushed forward through the 78 miles of uninhabited wilderness, and reached Fatiko on the morning of the 1st August, to the surprise of the slavers, whose camp was hardly 100 yards distant from that of the Government.

"Their company was 270 strong, and, seeing me with only 40 men, they supposed that the remainder has been killed.

"With an audacity that surprised me, they quickly gathered together with their flags, and, without any provocation poured a volley of musketry into our camp wounding seven men, and commenced an attack by rapid file firing.

"I took 100 men through the narrow gate of the fence, and when once in the open I led them at the double with the bayonet, and regularly crushed the slavers up. We followed them for more than four miles, taking 48 prisoners, seven flags, 131 slaves, 306 cattle, and killing more than half their company.

"This rout of pirates being broken up, the whole country rose as one man to support the Government.

"I was again in an awkward position. In actual flight, no matter against what odds, my little force had learnt to conquer. This small body of men were in drill and discipline entirely changed since they had been solely under my command. The natives, rejoicing in the utter defeat of their enemies the slavers, now thronged to my camp, and wished, like all savages to exterminate the various slaving stations. At a day's notice 10,000 men would have risen at my word.

"The experience of treachery at Masindi had made me suspicious of all blacks. Already I had become my own interpreter. On the day of the defeat of the slavers the natives had plundered the camp and run off with all the arms and amunition belonging to the killed while the troops were in pursuit of the enemy.

"Should I have attacked the slaving stations not a man would have escaped, but the natives would have possessed themselves of nearly 800 stand of arms; as my small force would have been unable to have fought and at the same time secured arms and prisoners.

"The slavers, terrified at their defeat, abandoned two stations and concentrated their forces at Fabbo, about 200 miles, distant, where all their ivory was in depôt—3,200 tusks. In this station they had about 700 armed men.

"On the fight of the 1st of August I had killed the leaders; as being dressed in white, or cleaner colours than the men, they were immediately picked off. The commander of the party—Mahomet Watel Mek, who formerly brought Speke and Grant from Faloro to Gondokoro, had a deliberate short at me with a good gun of Blissett's that Speke had formerly given him. I had returned the compliment with a shot from the 'Dutchman'—a wonderful breechloader double rifle of Holland's—which, at about 180 yards, cut off at the root the second finger of his right hand, and cut the gun in two pieces at the trigger guard. He was immediately taken prisoner. The looks of the gun saved his life by marking up the ball.

"It was expedient not only to pardon, but to employ this man. He was the original discover of the country, and might be useful to the Government to command the irregular corps. I swore him on the Koran, and he quickly showed his obedience by going to Fabbo and enlisting about 100 men in Government service. Another man named Ali, whom I had known many years ago, who had always behaved well, raised a party of 75 men and came over to the Government. I at once sent his company off to Rionga to attack Kabba Rega, and I recalled Colonel Abdel Kader and his 60 men.

"By a little diplomacy I created dissension in the slaver's camp, and sent word that I was coming to visit them with the troops to 'make inquiries.'

"This, as I had expected, caused a tumult. The arch scoundrel, who, a great coward, had always pulled the strings but dare not show his face in fight (Abou Saood), fled with 200 men to Ismailia.

"Another man ran aff to Latorks, nine days march to the north-east, with a large party of rebels, and I found myself with 300 irregulars true to the Government and no enemy in the country. The slavers were broken up and driven out.

"Abd el Kader and his 60 men arrived from Rionga. J had my 200 regulars and 300 irregulars.

"I sent 100 men to Ismailia for reinforcements, and and after a delay of three months and a half received a reinforcement of 200 regulars. I raised the Unyoro force to 200 men under Ali, who had already attacked and defeated Kabba Rega in conjunction with Rionga and the Larggos.

"The whole country for many days' radius (in March ing) from Fatiko was at peace. The natives relieved from oppression rejoiced in the Government. Slavery was at an end. The natives paid the new taxes in corn with readiness; the granaries were filled.

"I had constructed an impregnable fort with deep fosse and earthwork. A rock citadel, 25 feet perpendicular height, of about an acre in extent, formed the western base and dominated the position. I had large supplies of ammunition and Hales's rockets.

"Everything was in perfect order. Fatiko about 4,000ft. above the sea is the Paradise of Africa. The fort commands a panoramic view of about 60 miles.

"Thanking God for success and for protection through all difficulties, I left Fatiko in peace and prosperity, and after a rapid march reached Ismailia on the 1st of April.

"I found the troops in good health, but I grieved at the unexpected loss of poor Mr. Higginbotham, the chief of the engineering staff, who had died of consumption a month before my arrival. I erected a durable monument of red brick over his vault, and planted trees around it close to the old mission house, where several poor missionaries lie in spots now obliterated by years of neglect. The six English mechanics had launched a charming twin screw steamer of 108 tons, as well finished as though fresh from Samuda's yard. She will slip through the Bahr Giraffe like a fish.

"I was delighted to hear that my grate work expended in cutting canals through the morasses of the Bahr Giraffe had established a clean river bed. This is a great triumph. Similar energy if bestowed on the obstructions of the main river would doubtless render the White Nile navigable as far south as Gondokoro.

"The reinforcements sent from Khartoum was only 400 men, ignorant slaves of the Nile—half drilled, with rotten old guns that would not go off.

"Some of these men, with two non-commissioned officers, deserted to the Baris with their arms and a quantity of ammunition. This would have been followed by the desertion of whole companies had not prompt action been taken. Two were recaptured, tried by court-martial, and shot. The Baris having refused to deliver up the others, troops were sent after them, and the deserters having joined the Baris in resistance, were shot in action, excepting one man, a sergeant, who is still among them.

"All is now quiet. The Baris of Ismailia are at peace; the granaries are full of corn, and many thousand cattle and sheep are here at head quarters.

"Not a slave can pass down the White Nile; thus my mission is completed. The country has been annexed, and the slave trade of the White Nile suppressed.

"Unyoro extends rather south of the line, thus Egypt now extends from Alexandria to the Equator.

"I have laid good foundations for the future.

"I have positive information from M'tese's people of Uganda, also from merchants from Karagwe (King Rumanika), that the Albert N'yanza and the Tanganika are one. This enormous lake is by King M'tese's people known throughout as the great M'wootan N'zige—the same name that it bears in Unyoro. I have conversed with merchants who have come to Unyoro by boat from Karagwe, and Ujiji is well-known to be on the M'wootan N'zige.

"The King of Maganda (M'tese) has behaved admirably. This powerful despot has Ambassadors in distant countries and has knowledge of all that happens. In reply to my request that he should search for Livingstone, he sent to Ujiji, and heard that 'a long time ago he had been there, but he had crossed the lake and gone to the west, since which time no news have been heard. Three white men had since arrived at Ujiji, but had returned to Zanzibar.'

"M'tese has sent to the west and has forwarded two letters written by me to be delivered to Livingstone should he be discovered.

"If he should be found, he will be perfectly safe, and M'tese will send him to the Government station.

"I have a representative at M'tese's Court—one of my soldiers named Selim—who curiously enough was one of Speke's 'faithfuls.' This man was picked up by one of the authorities in Egypt and made a soldier. I sent him with a letter to M'tese he where will remain till further orders.

"When camels shall be sent from Khartoum there will be no difficulty in conveying the steamer to the navigable Nile. It is packed and already to start the moment that transport animals may be supplied. You may speculate on the grand result when the enormous lake is navigated by steamers from N. lat. 3 min. 32sec."

(To be continued.)

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